Caledonian Mercury.

No. 9147. EDINBURGH, WEDNESDAY, APRIL 19, 1780.

SALE of HARDWARE, for Ready Money.

THE GOODS which belonged to the late Mr ROBERT THOMSON, merchant in Edinburgh, conſiſting of London, Birmingham, and Sheffield Hardware, are now ſelling off, in wholeſale and retail, much below the uſual prices. Thoſe who dealt with Mr Thomſon, and the Public in general, will find their advantage in ſupplying themſelves, as they contain a large aſſortment, and in good condition.

Orders addreſſed to JAMES M'LEAN and Co. within the Exchange, Edinburgh, will be gratefully received and faithfully executed.

A SALE of INDIA MUSLINS, SILKS, &c. &c.

To continue till the 27th current, and no longer.

JUST imported from London, at STEPHENSON's EAST INDIA REPOSITORY, head of Jack's Cloſe, Canongate, nearly oppoſite St John's Street.

*** The Proprietors are juſt arrived from London, and humbly beg leave to inform their Friends, and the Public in general, That they have purchaſed *A very large and complete ASSORTMENT of GOODS*, entirely freſh and beautiful, being in general a variety of articles the moſt faſhionable that ever appeared in this country, viz. A freſh aſſortment of India Muſlins of all breadths and prices; Gentlemans fine Cravats and Ruffles; Ladies fine Worked Aprons, Ruffles, and Handkerchiefs, of all breadths and prices; and a moſt beautiful aſſortment of Ladies Spangled Shoes;—ALSO a large aſſortment of rich Gold and Silver Embroidered Tambour Silks and Sattins for Gentlemens Waiſtcoats, from 18s. 6d. to three guineas a piece; and Corded Black Tabby, with coloured ditto, at 9s. a piece;—the beſt Black Silk Grograms, and real Double Silk Taffeties, plain and ſhaded; variety of Chintz for Ladies Gowns; with a very large aſſortment of other articles, too numerous for a news-paper advertiſement. The goods will be ſhown on the day of ſale. Indeed, for beauty and elegance, for quality and cheapneſs, the goods are equal to any articles of the kind ever offered to ſale in any market in Britain.

Attendance from ten forenoon till ſix o'clock evening.

Sale of Clover Seed and Proviſions at Leith.

TO be SOLD by public roup, within the Weigh-houſe of Leith, upon Wedneſday the 25th of April curt. at 11 o'clock forenoon,

A Parcel White and Red DUTCH CLOVER SEED in caſks and bags.
A Quantity of Salt Beef, in teirces and barrels.
A Parcel of Aberdeen Pork, in half barrels and firkins.
A Parcel of Dutch and Scots Butter, in barrels and firkins.
A Parcel of Dantzig Dried Tongues.

The above goods to be ſet up in lots as purchaſers ſhall agree; and articles of ſale in the hands of Thomas Walker and Son, merchants, Leith, who will ſhow the goods any day betwixt and the ſale. At whoſe warehouſe may be had a good Aſſortment of Dutch Flax, juſt imported.

SALE OF TOBACCO.

To be ſold by Public Auction, at Lawſon's Coffeehouſe, Leith, upon the 25th of April curt. between the hours of eleven and twelve o'clock,

FIFTY Hogsheads TOBACCO of excellent quality, being part of the Cargo of the ſhip Tartar, prize to the Reſolution privateer, Captain John Poiſing.——Alſo, upon the ſame day will be ſold, The Ship TARTAR, as ſhe now lies in the harbour of Leith, burden about 300 tons, Britiſh built, and ſheathed, mounting 16 nine pounders, with all her furniture and appurtenances. At ſame time will alſo be ſold, A few Hogshead and Barrel STAVES.

Samples of the Tobacco, ſhipping-books, inventary of the ſhip, and articles of roup, to be ſhown by Mr Thomas Clark, at Meſſ. Allan and Steuart's warehouſe, Leith, and Meſſ. Martin and Kerr, merchants there. Stripping-book, inventary of the ſhip, and articles of roup, to be ſeen at the office of Mr James Hamilton, ſen. inſurance-broker, Glaſgow.

HORSES from YORK-SHIRE for SALE.

At ROBERTSON's STABLES, in the Pleaſance, Edinburgh,
On Monday the 1ſt of May, and all that week,

FOUR exceeding well-matched BROWN GELDINGS, very bonny and active, to be ſold together or in pairs; and Two or Three very fine SADDLE-GELDINGS, maſters of great weights.

SANDEMAN, LINDSAY, and Company,

At TULLOCH, near Perth,

CONtinue to PRINT all kinds of Linen and Cotton Cloth, in the beſtmanner, and at moderate prices.

Cloth is taken in for this Printfield at Edinburgh, by Richard Richardſon tea-dealer in the Exchange, and by William Anderſon ſadler Cowgate-head; at Leith, by William Coke bookſeller; at Dalkeith, by John Gray weaver; at Borrowſtounneſs, by James Addiſon ſenior candlemaker; at Linlithgow, by James Niven merchant; and at Stirling, by John Chriſtie merchant. At all which places, the pattern-books will be ſhown, and receipts granted.

N. B. A conſiderable number of new and faſhionable patterns have this year been added to the books.

BONNIEHAUGH PRINTFIELD,

Near Edinburgh.——1780.

JAMES REID and CO. continue to print Linens and Cottons for houſehold furniture, garments, &c. after the beſt manner.

Their Books, containing great variety of new and faſhionable Patterns, to be ſeen, and Cloths taken in for printing, by the following perſons, viz.

Mr SAMUEL PATERSON, Luckenbooths, Edinburgh.

Mr John Young, Graſs-Market.	Mr Hillop in Peebles.
Mr Downie, Canongate head.	Mr Smith in Stirling.
Mrs Gordon in Leith.	Mrs Wilſon in Dunfermline.
Mr Douglas, Muſſelburgh.	Mr Brown in Kirkaldy.
Mr Young, Kirkliſton.	Mr Reid in Kinroſs.
Mr Marſhall, Borrowſtonneſs.	Mr Brown in Burntiſland.
Mr Mochrie in Bathgate.	Mr Kelty in Auchtermuchty.
Mr Wilſon in Hamilton.	Mr Arnot in St Andrews.
Mr John Robertſon merchant, Glaſgow.	Mr John Gibb in Leſly.
	Mr Sharp in Inverneſs.
Mr Patrick M'Keller merchant, in Greenock.	Mr Grant in Haddo.
	Mr Alexander Nimmo, Preſtonpans.
Miſs Clark in Kilmarnock.	
Mr Murdoch in Ayr.	

And at the Print-Field; where attention will be given, and the Cloths returned with diſpatch.

BY ADJOURNMENT.

LANDS IN ROXBURGH-SHIRE TO BE SOLD.

TO be SOLD by public roup at Jedburgh, within the Town-houſe there, on Tueſday the 2d day of May next, between the hours of twelve and two o'clock afternoon,

The Lands of CLEUGHSIDE, lying in the pariſh of Oxnam, and county of Roxburgh. Theſe lands contain nearly 100 acres, and yield about 40 l. Sterling of yearly rent; and, as the ſubjects muſt neceſſarily be ſold, the upſet ſum will be very low.

The progreſs of writs and articles and conditions of roup, may be ſeen in the hands of William Riddell writer to the ſignet, who will treat with ſuch as incline a private bargain.

For LONDON,

THE KING GEORGE,

WILLIAM MARSHALL Maſter,

Is taking in goods at the birth in Leith harbour, and will ſail with the firſt convoy for London.

This ſhip has good accommodation for paſſengers.

The Maſter to be ſpoke with at the Britiſh Coffeehouſe, at 'Change hours; mornings and evenings at his houſe, Leith.——This ſhip delivers at Hawley's Wharf.

WANTS a PLACE, in the Capacity of a Land-Steward or Paſtor,

A Middle-aged MAN, between 30 and 40 years, who has been for twenty years in practice, part of which time was ſpent in travelling through the various counties of England and Scotland, in order to obtain a thorough knowledge of the various modes of Huſbandry. He has been employed as an Agent for various Gentlemen in England; underſtands Accompts, Surveying, Planning, and the management of Collieries. He can be well recommended, and any ſecurity given for his honeſty and abilities.

For particulars, enquire of Thomas Chriſtie merchant in Dunbar.

Forth and Clyde Navigation.

A QUARTERLY General Meeting of the Company of Proprietors of the Forth and Clyde Navigation, falls to be held within the Laigh Parliament Houſe here, on the 2d (being the firſt Tueſday) of May next, at eleven o'clock forenoon, in terms of act of Parliament.

INN and COACH-YARD.

THE Well-frequented INN in Grais Market Edinburgh, poſſeſſed by Mrs Paxton, and the COACH-YARD without the Weſt Port, as poſſeſſed by her late ſon, are to be SET from Whitſunday next, together or ſeparately. There is a Stock of Timber in the Coach-yard, and other materials neceſſary for carrying on that buſineſs, which will be diſpoſed of. Apply to Mrs Paxton.

NOTICE TO CREDITORS.

THE Creditors of JAMES THOMSON Shipmaſter in Leith are deſired to meet on Friday next, the 21ſt inſtant, at one o'clock, in the Britiſh Coffee-houſe, Edinburgh. The Creditors are requeſted, on or before that day, to lodge notes of their debts with Robert Playfair writer in the Society, that an exact ſtate of Mr Thomſon's affairs may then be laid before them.

INTIMATION.

THE Truſt Eſtate of the deceaſed WILLIAM MACMILLAN having been ſome time ago converted into money, notice is hereby given to the Creditors of the ſaid William Macmillan, in terms of the truſt-diſpoſition executed by him, that a ſtate of the truſt-funds, with a ſcheme of diviſion thereof, is made out by Mr Ludovic Grant accomptant in Edinburgh, the arbiter, which ſcheme of diviſion may be ſeen in the hands of the ſaid Ludovic Grant, or of Alexander Cunningham writer, Weſt Bow, with whom a copy thereof is lodged, any time betwixt and the term of Whitſunday next; certifying the Creditors, that if no objection is made to the ſaid ſcheme of diviſion betwixt and the ſaid term of Whitſunday next, payment of the truſt-funds will immediately thereafter be made in terms thereof.

SALE OF OUTSTANDING DEBTS.

TO be SOLD by public roup, by authority of the Court of Seſſion, at the ſight of the Sheriff of Argyle, within the ſheriff-clerk's office at Inverary, on Friday the 5th of May next, at 12 o'clock midday, A Parcel of OUTSTANDING DEBTS, which were due to John Gillies of Duchra, now deceaſed, conform to a liſt thereof.

The articles of roup, with the grounds of debt, and a liſt, or inventary thereof, will be ſhown by John Macneil, writer in Inverary.

IN FOUR DAYS.

THE EDINBURGH AND LONDON DILLIGENCE,

By way of Kelſo, Newcaſtle, and York,
(Removed from M'FARLANE's)

SETS out from JOHN DIMBRECK's, Stabler (late Mr Boyd's houſe), at the head of Canongate, Edinburgh, at two o'clock in the morning, and from the CASTLE INN, Wood-ſtreet, London, every day, (Sundays excepted); each paſſenger to pay as below, and be allowed one ſtone of luggage; all above to pay carriage halfpenny per pound weight: have proper conveniencies for luggage, parcels, &c. which will be delivered on arrival. The proprietors will not be accountable for caſh, jewels, or plate, without it be entered as ſuch, and paid for accordingly.

From Edinburgh to Newcaſtle,	-	L. 1 14 0
From Newcaſtle to York,	-	1 1 0
From York to London,	-	2 2 0
		L. 4 17 0

THES

EDINBURGH and LONDON DILIGENCE,

By Berwick upon Tweed, Newcaſtle, and York,

And from LONDON to EDINBURGH by the ſame Road,

SETS out every morning, at ſix o'clock preciſely, (Sundays excepted) from Duncan M'Farlane's, foot of the Pleaſance, Edinburgh; Mr Redpath's, the Red Lion, Berwick upon Tweed; Mr Robinſon's, the Crown and Thiſtle, Groat-market, Newcaſtle; Mr Jackman's, the George Inn, York; and Mr Mountoun's, the Croſs Keys, Wood ſtreet, London: Carries three inſide paſſengers, each to pay as under:

From Edinburgh to Newcaſtle,	-	L. 1 14 0
From Newcaſtle to York,	-	1 1 0
And from York to London,	-	2 2 0
		L. 4 17 0

Paſſengers taken up on the road from Edinburgh to Newcaſtle to pay 3½ d. per mile; from Newcaſtle to London 3 d. per mile. To be allowed 14 lib. of luggage; and all above to pay, from Edinburgh to Newcaſtle 2 d. per lib. from Newcaſtle to York 1½ d. per lib. and from York to London 3 d. per lib.

The proprietors not to be accountable for any thing above the value of 5 l. unleſs the value thereof be ſpecified, and paid for at the time of delivery.

Alſo, a NEW DILIGENCE from Edinburgh to Glaſgow by Kirkliſtone, Linlithgow, Falkirk, Kilſyth, and Kirkintulloch, and from Glaſgow to Edinburgh by the ſame road, ſets out every day at eight o'clock in the morning (Sunday excepted) from Duncan M'Farlane's, White Hart Inn, foot of the Pleaſance, Edinburgh; and from William Reid's, at the Union and Crown Inn, Gallowgate, Glaſgow; each paſſenger to pay 12 s.

As the above are quite new undertakings, and will give the public an eaſy and convenient opportunity of paſſing through a number of trading towns, to which at preſent there is no paſſage of this kind, the proprietors humbly hope for the favour and encouragement of the public, which will be gratefully received, and no endeavours ſpared for good accommodation on their part.

At CARRON for LONDON,

To ſail April 25. 1780.

THE GLASGOW, *G. Walker* Maſter, mounting 16 twelve pounders, and men anſwerable. For freight or paſſage, apply to Mr G. Hamilton, Glaſgow; Meſſrs James Anderſon and Co. Leith; or to the Carron Shipping Company at Carron Wharf.

N. B. The Carron veſſels are fitted out in the moſt complete manner for defence, at a very conſiderable expence, and are well provided with ſmall arms. All mariners, recruiting parties, ſoldiers upon furlow, and all other ſteerage paſſengers, who have been accuſtomed to the uſe of fire arms, and will engage to aſſiſt in defending themſelves, ſhall be accommodated with their paſſage to or from London, upon ſatisfying the maſters for their proviſions, which in no inſtance ſhall exceed 10 s. 6 d. ſterling.

☞ The Carron veſſels ſail regularly as uſual, without waiting for convoy.

To be LET, at Stewartfield, near Bonnington, and entered to at Whitſunday firſt,

A GENTEEL HOUSE, lately poſſeſſed by

the deceaſed Mrs Stewart, conſiſting of a parlour, dining-room, drawing-room, four excellent bed rooms, a large nurſery divided into two apartments, a good pantry, cloſets, garrets, and many other conveniencies, with exceeding good offices, a parterre, and a very good ſpring well plentifully ſupplied with water, juſt before the kitchen door, fit for any purpoſe: And alſo, two ſmall Graſs Incloſures adjoining the houſe; all which will be ſhown any lawful day (Wedneſdays and Saturdays excepted) from eleven to three o'clock.

For further particulars, apply to Thomas Rattray writer in Edinburgh, or Mr John Low merchant, head of Skinner's cloſe, there.

A GOOD HOUSE AND FARM TO LET.

TO be LET for fifteen years after Whitſunday firſt, the Manſion-houſe, Garden, and Office-houſes of KINLOCH, fit to accommodate a genteel family, with any quantity of ground that is deſired, not exceeding 90 Scots acres, moſtly incloſed, and of an excellent ſoil. Kinloch is ſituated about three miles eaſt of Cupar in Angus, on the great north road, in a fine country. The leſſee may have kains, carriages, and ſervices, if he incline, at a reaſonable converſion.

The overſeer at Kinloch will ſhow the ſubjects to be let; and it is requeſted, that thoſe inclining to offer will give in their propoſals in writing, to John Smith writer to the ſignet in Edinburgh, or to Patrick Ogilvy at Meigle, by Cupar Angus, before the firſt of May next, which ſhall be kept ſecret, if deſired.

FARMS TO LET.

To be LET by public roup, upon Monday the 1ſt day of May 1780, within the New Inn, Channelkirk, for the ſpace of ſix years after entry, which is to be to the Houſes and Graſs at Whitſunday next, and to arable Land after reaping the preſent crop.

THE LANDS and ESTATE of JUSTICEHALL, conſiſting of the following Farms in three lots, viz.

LOT I. The MANSION-HOUSE of Juſticehall, with the garden, office-houſes and parks, including the Lands of Ugſton, and Malt Barns, containing about 60 acres of rich arable land, moſtly incloſed with hedges and ſtone-dykes.

LOT II. The Farm of OVERHONDEN, conſiſting of about 450 acres; a great part of which is arable and in tillage, and the reſt healthy paſture ground for ſheep or cattle.

LOT. III. The Farm of Carſemyres, containing 30 acres of arable land, or thereby.

The whole premiſſes lie in the pariſh of Channelkirk and county of Berwick; 21 meaſured miles from Edinburgh, and 4 from Lauder, along the great road to England by Kelſo. The manſion-houſe and parks are pleaſantly ſituated upon the banks of Leader water, ſix miles diſtant from lime, and about the ſame diſtance from coal.

Any perſon who inclines to take a leaſe of the whole, or any part thereof, by private bargain, for any term of years not exceeding 31, may apply to Lieutenant James Juſtice, the proprietor, Gavin Loch's land, Edinburgh, or Alexander Pierie, writer in Edinburgh, in whoſe hands the articles of roup and plan of the grounds may be ſeen.

FARM TO LET.

TO be LET for nineteen years after Martinmas next, That Farm, called the BARNS of BRUNTON, lying in the pariſh of Kennoway and ſhire of Fife, conſiſting of about one hundred and thirty-ſeven Scots acres.

Any perſon inclining to take the ſame, may ſend propoſals to Alexan-

Not to be repeated.

1780.

ALEY BEY will cover at Mr DANIEL's, at Newmarket, at Two Guineas a Mare, and Half a Crown the Man.

Any Mare that has won Match or Plate, or has bred a Racer, will be covered at One Guinea, and Half a Crown the man.

ALEY BEY is a deep Blood Bay, meaſures 14 hands 2 inches exactly, without ſhoes on.

He was preſented to Count Orlow when he commanded the Ruſſian fleet and army in the Archipelago, in the year 1771, and was then four years old. Aley Bey was Governor of Arabia Felix, where the famous breed of Arabian Horſes is produced: He rebelled againſt the Turks, and was protected by the Ruſſian arms: He gave this horſe, as the moſt precious thing in his power, to their Commander Count Orlow.

The Arabs pretend, that a horſe of divine beauty roſe from the ſea, and covered the moſt excellent mare in the country, from whence ſprang, according to them, the celebrated race which they name Cochlean, or Cochlani, eſteemed above all others in the world. It is ſaid of this race, that they never were known to ſtumble, to tire, be blown, or expreſs fear. The horſe has ſeveral marks about him much eſteemed by the Arabs, ſuch as a ſmall tuft of long whitiſh hair on the ſhin of each fore leg, a double feather on the off-ſide of his creſt, a particular manner of curling his lips when in movement, ſome wounds, &c. &c. Though his great ſtrength ſtrikes the eye at once, from the uncommon depth and ſlope of his ſhoulders, the breadth of his quarter bone, &c. it may not be amiſs to remark, that a gentleman, now in England, has ſeen Count Orlow, (who, though perfectly well made, weighs upwards of twenty-three ſtone) ride this horſe, for a great length of time together, on a full gallop, turning ſuddenly about, and puſhing off again into full ſpeed; yet, when the Count diſmounted, the horſe blew no more than if he had carried a feather. The horſe's indifference about objects that uſually make others ſtart, is alſo very obvious. There are ſome of his get out of Tartar mares at the Count's ſtud near Moſcow, of great ſize, bone, and beauty. He is certainly the ſtouteſt Arabian ever ſeen in England, and probably the only one of the celebrated race of Cochleans or Cochlani.

Tranſlation from the original German, now in the hands of the Earl of Pembroke. The letter is addreſſed to his ſon, Lord Herbert:

My Lord, St PETERSBURGH, *19th December, Old Stile*, 1778.

I obſerved that this horſe pleaſed you, therefore beg you will accept of him, and employ him to your own uſe. This brown bay horſe was preſented to me by Aley Bey; he is a true Arabian, and actually of the real Cochlean race, and, in the late war, was brought with the Ruſſian ſhips out of Arabia, to me, in the Archipelago. I wiſh this horſe may do you the ſame ſervice he has hitherto done me. Moreover, I remain with eſteem,

Your obedient Servant,
Count ALEXIS ORLOW CHEMINSKY.

SALE OF JOHN DUNBAR's SUBJECTS AT LEITH

TO be SOLD, by roup, within the houſe of Mrs Ritchie vintner in Leith, on Saturday the 29th April, betwixt the hours of four and five o'clock afternoon, The RIGHT to the juſt and equal HALF of a tack of ſundry dwelling-houſes and ground on the weſt ſide of Smeaton's Cloſe, Leith, for the term of eleven years after the term of Whitſunday 1780, which belonged to the deceaſed John Dunbar ropemaker in Leith. For particulars, apply to Peter Forreſter and Company, merchants in Edinburgh, the truſtees for the creditors of the ſaid John Dunbar.

The debtors of the ſaid John Dunbar are deſired to make payment of the debts due by them to him to the ſaid Peter Forreſter and Company, who are authoriſed to receive and diſcharge the ſame, or they will be proſecute. And the creditors of the ſaid John Dunbar are deſired to make out diſtinct notes of their debts, and to give oath on the verity thereof, to be lodged with the ſaid truſtees, in order to a diviſion of the funds.

From the London Gazette, April 15.

LISBON, MARCH 29.

A LARGE French ship, called the Henriade, bound to the Isle de France, laden with anchors, cables, provisions, and other articles, with 137 soldiers on board, is taken and brought into this port by the Tamer privateer. 130 of the prisoners were put on board a Genoese vessel.

War Office, April 15. 1780.

1st Regiment of Dragoons, Caroline Robert Herbert, Clerk, is appointed to be Chaplain, vice William Neville.

18th Regiment of Foot, William Percival Gent. to be Ensign, vice John Majoribanks.

61st Regiment of Foot, Ensign William Benson to be Lieutenant, vice William Gooday Strutt. Hugh Mitchell, Gent. to be Ensign, vice William Benson.

65th Regiment of Foot, Ensign George Augustus Bygrave to be Lieutenant, vice Joseph Hardy. Ensign —— Christian, of the East Norfolk regiment of Militia, to be Ensign, vice George Augustus Bygrave. Ensign John Wemyss to be Lieutenant, vice William Fitch.

72d Regiment of Foot, Ensign John Drinkwater to be Lieutenant, vice John Tottenham. Richard Harris, Gent. to be Ensign, vice John Drinkwater.

79th Regiment of Foot, William Ponsonby Dismore, Gent. to be Ensign, vice —— Schomberg.

87th Regiment of Foot, —— Hill, Gent. to be Ensign, vice Alexander Graham.

88th Regiment of Foot, Captain Alexander Mair, of 40th Foot, to be Major.

92d Regiment of Foot, Alexander Gordon, Gent. to be Surgeon, vice Thomas Tarpley.

93d Regiment of Foot, Humphrey Cole, Gent. to be Lieutenant. Thomas Thomas, Gent. to be Surgeon.

Southern Regiment of Fencible Men, Ensign George Torrance to be Lieutenant, vice George Scott. William Inglis, Gent. to be Ensign, vice George Torrance.

John Malcolm, Gent. to be Ensign in Major John Watson's Independent Company of Invalids at Plymouth, vice Joseph Hodgkinson.

INTELLIGENCE FROM LLOYD'S.

The Industry, from Lymington for Plymouth, with salt, is arrived at Dartmouth, after being taken by a French privateer of 24 six pounders, and ransomed for 200 guineas.

Falmouth, 10. Arrived the Achilles privateer of Folkstone, Capt. Yocking, who took in the Channel, and sent into Mountsbay, a French sloop from the West Indies for France, with wounded Frenchmen, 20 of which were landed here out of the privateer.

Extract of a letter from Guernsey, 10th April. We have a small squadron stationed here, under command of Capt. Carteret, in the Endymion of 44 guns, which went out last Friday, having intelligence of 60 vessels being off Sherburgh; and this morning sent in a ship of 300 tons, with stores from Havre to Sherburgh, to join the fleet there for the coast of Guinea. Captain Carteret keeps the fleet blocked up, and has sent a cutter to England, for a reinforcement of ships of war and fireships.

Portsmouth, 12. Yesterday arrived the Alert cutter from Gibraltar. She sailed the 23d ult. The Alexander was yesterday warped near the Invincible, and her men being intimidated at the appearance of the Alexander, ready to fire on them, consented to be drafted on board other ships, and 25 men were sent on board each ship.

The Four Brothers, Smith, from Waterford, arrived at Cowes, sailed the 5th inst. with eighteen sail, under convoy of the Hussar frigate, and separated in a gale the 7th. It is believed several put into Scilly. Four came in at the Needles with the above, one of which Captain Smith thinks is the Liberty, Tupper. The Favourite, Howard, and Capel, Smith, passed the Isle of Wight for London.

Plymouth, 9. Passed by, the fleet under the command of Commodore Walsingham, and were joined from hence by his Majesty's ship Torbay, and Amazon frigate, with the transports of this port.

Portsmouth, 11. Yesterday sailed the Vestal frigate to the westward, to collect and take under convoy the ships for Newfoundland. This morning sailed the Resolution man of war, Commodore Ogle, Lord Robert Manners Captain, to join Admiral Graves.

By express to the Mayor of Hull from Mr Forrester, of Burlington, an account is given of four French ships of war, and a cutter, (one of which is supposed to be the late Countess of Scarsborough) chasing several vessels into Burlington Bay and harbour; that they continued off Flamborough Head two days, the 9th and 10th inst. then stretched to [illegible] in company, a ship and a brig.

The Providence, Tomkin, from Falmouth for Jamaica, was taken off St Kitts by an American privateer.

Guernsey, 4th April. A French bark with wine, a prize to the Defiance of Gersey, is run ashore on the Island of Herm.

The Nevis Planter, Hunt, from St Kitts, is arrived at Bristol with the loss of her main and mizen masts. She sailed the 5th ult. in company with the Renown, Robinson, and parted with her in a gale of wind the 23d off the western Islands.

From the London Papers, April 15.

Dantzic, March 28. It has been made public here, on the part of the Court of Spain, that all goods which are to be expedited for Spain, shall be certified by our Magistrate and the Consul of his Catholic Majesty, resident here.

As few or no Dutch vessels have arrived here, we begin much to fear a decrease in our trade this year.

Paris, April 2. The Court of Madrid have sent pressing orders that the convoy destined for La Vera Cruz and the Havannah shall sail in the course of this month. It is to be escorted by twelve ships of the line and four frigates; they are destined for several places, and are to carry 12,000 land-forces.

Nothing more remains at the camp of St Roch than the necessary troops to guard the lines and batteries. We suppose the siege will be turned into a blockade.

Hague, April 7. It is said, that the answer of the Court of London, to the Representations of Count Welderen, relative to a prolongation of the term of three weeks, arrived last post, and is declinatory, the King persisting in having an answer at the appointed time, which will expire on Tuesday next. It is nevertheless imagined, that if the States-General should chuse to enter into conference with Sir Joseph Yorke upon the affair in question, his Majesty will not so rigorously keep to the limited time. The King is rather piqued at the partiality which has been shewn him, in letting him wait upwards of eight months for an answer, whilst the Ministers of France and Spain had immediate answers to their memorials.

We have accounts from Paris, that the Spaniards are making great preparations for the embarkation of troops to be escorted by a strong fleet, which is to join that of Brest, and the whole to be commanded by Count d'Estaing.

Hague, April 9. It is reported that the cities of Dantzick, Lubeck, Bremen, Hamburgh, &c. will adopt, with most of the Northern powers, the system of neutrality; and that if England persists in stopping and visiting neutral ships, Denmark is resolved to shut up the Sound to the English ships: This news, however, merits confirmation.

It is assured, that on the memorial delivered by the Prince de Gallitzen, Envoy Extraordinary from the Empress of Russia, their High Mightinesses have provisionally concluded: "That having deliberated on the said memorial, the deputies of the respective provinces have sent copies of it, and also of the pieces annexed thereto, in order to their being communicated in their assembly, praying them to procure, as soon as possible, the resolution of the States their constituents." In the mean time, since the said memorial has been made public, it is reported, "that the convention between the Courts of Petersburgh, Stockholm, and Copenhagen will soon be confirmed, and that Denmark will furnish, under certain conditions, this republic with 5 or 6000 sailors."

LONDON.

HOUSE OF COMMONS, *Friday, April 14.*

This day, in the House of Commons, in consequence of the order of the day for that purpose,

Lord *Beauchamp* moved, that the House do now resolve itself into a Committee of Trade. The motion being agreed to, and Sir Charles Bunbury having taken the Chair, the noble Lord informed the Committee, that he had a proposition to make, to which, he presumed, no gentleman could have any rational objection: It related to the Island of Grenada, and went simply to place it on the same footing with Dominica. The indulgence he wished to extend to the inhabitants of Grenada, was certainly well deserved by a people, who, but for their loyalty and attachment to Great Britain, had not stood in the least need of the indulgence which he was then about to demand for them. Had the people of Grenada submitted on capitulation, they might have secured such terms for themselves as would have rendered unnecessary the act of Parliament he was going to propose. The example of Dominica might have urged them to capitulate; and the advantageous terms which that Island had obtained, were certainly a strong temptation to them not to hold out to the last extremity: But as the terms offered by Count d'Estaing were repugnant to justice and equity, the people of Grenada spurned at them, and rejected them with scorn. One of the terms was, that the inhabitants of Jamaica should not discharge any debt due from them to the subjects of Great Britain. This proposal so shocked their love of justice, that they were determined to surrender sword in hand, and to expose themselves to all the ravages generally committed on a people whose forts have been taken by storm, rather than free themselves from the just payment of their debts, by an inglorious capitulation. Their loyalty and justice drew upon them the most rigorous treatment; and Count d'Estaing, indulging the natural severity of his disposition, gave them and their property up to plunder for several days. He, however, at last relented; and the Court of France had since, by various edicts, softened the rigour of that which had been first published in Grenada, after the storm of the chief fortress. It was his object to give efficacy to the humane edicts of the Court of France. That Court had at length consented, that the property of British subjects in Grenada might be transported out of it, in neutral bottoms, and to neutral ports. Now this piece of justice to the British proprietors would become totally useless to them, if, as soon as their property should leave Grenada, it should be liable to be seized by our men of war and privateers. To prevent this, was the object of the bill he intended to propose; and at the same time that it would be serviceable to the subjects who have property there, it would rescue Great Britain from the infamy that would attend the seizing of property, which would never have been seizable, if the proprietors of that island had not been loyal to the extreme. Dominica, by capitulating, was indulged with an appeal to the King of England in his Council, and its property was secured from the depredations both of French and English; while the property of Grenada, on the contrary, was exposed to the attacks of public and private ships of war, merely because the proprietors had defended the honour of Britain to the last moment. His Lordship concluded by moving, that Sir Charles Bunbury, the Chairman, be directed to move the House for leave to bring in a bill to protect all property of British subjects, of the growth, produce, and manufacture of Grenada, or the Grenadines, in neutral ships, from being seized by our own ships of war. He flattered himself, that there was but one objection that could attend the bill, which was, that it might afford a ground for fraud, by opening a door to the transportation of French property from the other French islands, under the name of property belonging to the English inhabitants of Grenada. But he trusted that he should be able to frame his bill in such a manner, as would infallibly prevent frauds of that kind, and consequently remove the objection. And indeed the situation of Grenada was such, that it would be a very difficult matter to carry on such a trade, as that which he should take care totally to prevent.

Sir *George Yonge* started some difficulties respecting the negociation that had been carried on with the Court of France, and which had produced the mild edict mentioned by the noble Lord. There might be terms in the edicts which should regulate those terms upon which the indulgence claimed by his Lordship ought to be granted. Every necessary information, therefore, ought to be given to the Committee, before leave should be given by it to move for leave to bring in a bill.

Lord *Beauchamp* observed, That as the Hon. Baronet did not object to the principle of the bill, it would be full time to give the information he called for when the bill should be committed: Then, indeed, it would be proper to discuss the terms upon which the neutrality he claimed for Grenada, should be sanctioned by Parliament. But for the present, he wished the Hon. Baronet would not throw any obstacle in the way of the bill, as delay would be of infinite prejudice to those London merchants and others who had lent money on mortgage in Grenada. The expedition with which the bill should pass was of the utmost consequence to these Gentlemen; as, if any considerable delay should take place, they must lose the season for bringing home the produce of the last year.

Gov. *Pownal* concurred with Lord Beauchamp in every particular. The motion was then put, and carried; and the Speaker having resumed the chair, the resolution of the Committee was reported, and leave given by the House to bring in the desired bill.

One of the members for the county of Northampton read the thanks of the Association of that county to the House of Commons, for the ready attention paid by them to the petitions of the people of England. Mr *Powis*, the other member, endeavoured to convince the House, that by the resolution of Thursday se'nnight, they were bound to do something very essential for the petitioners; and that if the House should not adopt the propositions which his learned friend (Mr Dunning) intended that day to move, the whole of their past proceedings would be a farce, and would enrage the public in no small degree, who are already taught to expect an ample redress of grievances, from the late conduct of the House. Unmerited pensions, sinecure places, places with too great salaries, and with inordinate perquisites, were objects deemed by the people highly proper for reduction; and if they should not be reduced, the prayer of the people must be disregarded.

Mr *Brett* complained of an improper return made to an order of the House, for an account of the sums expended on the buildings at Somerset House, and of the funds from which the money had been supplied.

Lord *North* caused the order to be read; and from it he proved, that it had been literally complied with. The sums and the funds were alone mentioned: The return on both these heads was satisfactory.—44,000l. had been advanced from the Salt-office; 43,000l. from the Stamp-office; and 3000l. from the sale of Ely House; making in all 90,000 l. expended on the buildings. If the application of that sum was required, an order for that purpose should be made out. The money arising from the sale of Ely House, and which was to be applied to the buildings at Somerset House, it appeared had not been all paid. The whole of the purchase-money amounted to 19,600l.; 3000l. of which had been paid for the purpose of the above buildings; the remainder had not yet been paid by the purchaser, who had so far become insolvent, that having failed in the payment on the first agreement, he had made a second with the Lords of the Treasury, which he hitherto had not been able to perform.—A motion was then made, "That an account of the expenditure and application of the above sum of 90,000 l. be laid before the House;" and on the motion of Col. *Tuffnel*, the following amendment was made: "Together with an account of the further sums "that would be necessary to complete the proposed buildings." The motion so amended, was carried without opposition.

Mr *Brett*, talking on the above subject, suggested to the House, the consideration of the suspension of the building during the present expensive war, and the appropriation of the sums devoted for the purposes of the building, to the carrying on of the war. The suggestion, however, was not attended to.

Col. *Barre* complained also of improper returns to a motion of his from the Treasury, the navy, and the pay offices. From the Exchequer very improper returns had also been made; the salaries of places had indeed been stated; but the fees, in direct disobedience to the order of the House, had been omitted. He instanced the return from the Chamberlain of the Exchequer, who is son to the noble Lord in the blue ribbon; where his salary was stated at 524 l. 10 s. a-year; but not a syllable was said of fees, though the place was computed to be worth 7001. a-year. In the office of Treasurer of the Navy, the proper officer had also been greatly deficient in his return, with respect to fees. The returns from the Pay Office, though indeed the most correct of all, were liable to the same censure; for one particular place in it was set down at 200l. a-year, though it was well known last year, that the gentleman who fills it, and fills it with extraordinary good character, had cleared 7500 l. Upon the whole, he was bold to say, that, from the manner in which these returns had been made, they must have been calculated rather to deceive and mislead, than to enlighten and guide the House; and he was the more surprised at them, as the noble Lord at the head of the Treasury had promised to give every assistance in his power, to make the returns as complete as possible.

Lord *North* confessed that he had promised to give his assistance in making out the returns; but then he meant no more than that if any difficulty should stand in the way of those returns, and that it should be pointed out to him, he would do all in his power to remove it. He did not promise more; he could not promise more. He was not the proper officer to make the returns, and the complicated business he had to transact, as a Lord of the Treasury, a Minister, and a member of Parliament, left him but little time to do what he indeed wished he could do, but what at the same time he was not bound to do. The suggestions of others was therefore all he could attend to. No application had been made to him but by a noble Lord, a Teller of the Exchequer, to know whether the order of the House went to the civil list, as well as the public establishments: His answer was, that he could not take upon him to interpret the order of the House; but as far as he could judge, the order went to all salaries, and fees of office in every establishment. With respect to the return from the office held by one of his sons in the Exchequer, he confessed it was a very imperfect, and consequently a very improper one; he had never seen it before that minute; the proper officer to make that return was the Deputy Chamberlain, who probably had not shewn it to his principal; however, he would make it his business to examine into the matter. The Hon. Gentleman had rated his son's place at 700 l. a-year; he believed he was greatly above the mark, for in his opinion the place was not worth more than from four to 500 l. a-year.

Mr *Welbore Ellis* defended his returns. He had called all his clerks together, and had closely examined them, taken down an account of what they had said, and made a return from it. He then left it with them, that they might examine it, and received it from them in the state in which it then appeared before the House, having received assurances at the same time, that it contained the real state and value of the places in his office.

Colonel *Barre* would not presume to contradict a syllable uttered by so respectable a gentleman, but yet he enumerated a number of fees which the public voice declared to be annexed to places in his office, and which were omitted in the returns.

Lord *Newhaven* also complained of neglect in making out returns to orders made in consequence of a motion of his; his Lordship insisting that the returns were designedly kept back, and Sir Grey Cooper insisting that the Noble Lord did not understand the purport of his own motions, the House interfered, and put an end to the business, by calling for the order of the day. However,

Lord *George Gordon* interrupted it by a petition which he had from the Protestant inhabitants of the town of Folkstone, against the late act in favour of Roman Catholics, and praying for its repeal. And, after some observations were made by his Lordship on the probable tendency of the act of which the petitioners complained, the petition was brought up, and ordered to lie on the table.

The order of the day, for making the report from the Committee which sat on the petitions on Monday last, having been moved for and read,

Mr *Dunning* begged to know from the Speaker, if his health was in such a state as would render it painful for him to sit out the debate. If it was, he was sure the House would make no difficulty to adjourn.

The *Speaker* then rose, and, with much emotion, informed the House, that he had intended to request one favour from them on his own account. When he had the honour to be first seated in the chair, his strength and his spirits were as great and as good as he could wish; he was sorry to inform the House that they were now gone. He was worn out in the service of his country, and wished for retirement. He had very many thanks to return to the House, for the kind attention and support he had always experienced from them; and to the two able officers (the clerks) who had assisted him in the discharge of the laborious duties of his station. His physician had told him, and he felt it himself, that retirement was absolutely necessary for him; he therefore was under the painful necessity of requesting that the House would give him leave to resign his chair.

A general silence, for some time, followed this speech; it was, however, at length broke by

Lord *John Cavendish*, who expressed his hearty concern at what he had just heard; and hoped that the Speaker would reconsider the matter, and try whether his health might not be so far restored in some time, as to enable him to pursue the duties of his office. If, however, he should persevere in his intention to resign, he would immediately make a motion, to which there would not be, he was sure, a single dissentient voice in the whole house. [His Lordship, we suppose, meant a motion for a vote of thanks and reward for the Speaker's long services.]

Lord *North* addressed the Speaker in the following manner: "Sir, "When I moved that you should fill that chair, in which you have presided with so much honour to yourself, I had in view the great good "that might be derived from your eminent abilities,—abilities that "gave you that weight which is necessary for one who presides over "such an assembly as this. My views were not disappointed. Your "abilities, as a Speaker, were all I supposed them to be, and this House, "may the nation at large, have reaped the benefits arising from them. "At the time, Sir, I moved, that you should be elected our Speaker, "your health was sound, and your spirits high; it is a melancholy information to this House, that they are both exhausted. Sir, there "cannot, I am sure, be a request that you can make of this House, which "we will not be all most ready to grant; but, Sir, the request you "have now made is of such a nature, that no man can agree to it, "without regret. Let me, therefore, Sir, intreat, that you will reconsider the matter; try what a little recess may do for the re-establish"ment of your health; and let us receive what you have proposed, rather as what you may hereafter, perhaps, be obliged to do, by the "bad state of your health, than as what you mean to execute at pre"sent. We can adjourn over for a few days, and, by your fire-side, "you may take that care of your health, which may tend to preserve, "or restore it. With your leave then, Sir, I will move, that this House "do adjourn to Wednesday next."

Mr *Dunning* thought the adjournment too short, and proposed Monday se'nnight; but still left it to the Speaker to determine which would be most convenient to him.

The *Speaker* expressed that a short recess would be of little use to him. He had been taken ill, he said, before the recess, but as he imagined that the vacation from public business would restore him, he had struggled till the recess. This complaint was then a violent cold, attended with a cough; he got rid of both during the recess, but the first hard day after it produced a still more dangerous complaint; it was a violent pain on one side of his head, which his physician called a gouty head-ach: how soon, if ever, it could be removed, he could not tell; but this much he was sure of, and his physician declared it, that no medicine would be of any service to him while he should attend to as close duty, as he had lately experienced in Parliament. He heartily thanked the House for their indulgence; he wished them to take what he had said rather as a warning than an immediate resignation; he would try what ease would effect; but if he could not be restored to his health otherwise, he should be obliged to persevere in his intention of resigning.

General *Conway* wished to answer two ends, if possible; to give the Speaker time to recover, and yet, at the same time, continue to transact the public business. These two ends could be answered by the election of a temporary Speaker; and he believed that journals were not without precedents of that nature. This suggestion did not meet the approbation of the House.

Mr *Eden*, however, pointed out the necessity of adopting it; the bill then before the House of Lords, for allowing the importation of goods to New York, &c. had induced the merchants to ship a great quantity of goods to the amount of 600,000l. and which they were only waiting for the passing of the bill to clear out. That bill was to be returned from the Lords on Monday; and if the passing of it were delayed, God knew how many bankruptcies might be the fatal consequences.

Lord *North* said, that provided it were understood, that the House was to do no other business than to receive the bill from the Lords, he made no doubt but the Speaker would come down to have it passed. The Speaker said, he would with pleasure.

Sir *George Yonge*, however, started a difficulty. The Lords, he

said, had made amendments in the bill, to which he, for one, would not agree; a debate consequently might ensue.

Mr Alderman *Hayley* said, that the merchants chiefly interested in the bill had seen the amendments, and were perfectly satisfied with them.

Lord *North* was of opinion, that if some gentleman were to suggest it to some of the Lords, they might introduce a retrospect clause into the bill, which, when agreed to by the lower House, should secure the property of the merchants that might be sent out, before the passing of the law. This suggestion was very much relished by Mr Dunning; but,

Mr *Eden* shewed the insufficiency of it, by observing, that the Commissioners of the Customs would laugh at the merchants, if they should call for a clearance in consequence of a clause in a bill not yet passed into a law, and in opposition to a standing law.

Lord *North*, still anxious to indulge the Speaker, said that a bill of indemnity might pass for the Commissioners of the Customs, in case they should grant the clearances, and that if they would be satisfied to act under a Treasury warrant, they should have it for their security till a law should pass to indemnify them, and he trusted the House would not hold the Treasury criminal in granting such a warrant.

This idea pleased the whole House, who immediately adjourned to Monday se'ennight, with this provision, that all the orders of the day should stand in the order in which they then were; and the members were desired by Mr *Fox* to attend on Monday se'ennight, as it was his firm intention to have the House called over after the conclusion of the debate.

HOUSE OF LORDS, *Friday, April* 14.

The Duke of *Bolton* moved, "That the bill, entitled a bill for the exclusion of Contractors from the lower House of Parliament, be read a second time, and committed."

Lord *Stormont* observed, that though the Commons had sent them this bill, yet were they not bound to resign their own judgment, nor under any compulsion to approve it. They had the right of discussion, and that right he was determined to exert. The grand objection, amongst many others, which he entertained to the bill in question, was this, that he disliked its principle; it was built upon hard suspicions, and upon conjectures that were cruel in the first instance; unsupported by proof in the second. For what authority had they to pronounce upon characters, or to inflict punishment, without the least shadow of testimony? Not a single proof was alluded to in the preamble of the bill to establish the suspicions upon which it was founded; nor had he heard one instance that Contractors were the abject persons they were so unfairly represented to be. Under what pretence, then, were they to enforce so severe a punishment upon them as the cutting them off from their natural rights? Were contracts necessary? The exigencies of the State could not be supplied without them. Was this then the reward to be bestowed on those who undertook them for national purposes? Were they, without proof, to be branded with an exclusion from Parliament, and to be selected as peculiar objects of severity. This was a system not to be supported in any assembly; it was repugnant to one of the first principles A distinction between the good and bad servants of the State was necessary; yet the bill before them tended to destroy every distinction of that sort, for it involved all in one comprehensive opprobrium. What made such a conduct peculiarly reprehensible, was, that there were laws already existing for inflicting punishments upon them for any improper execution of their agreements. If the bill, however, had possessed fewer faults in its principle, there was something also in its form very objectionable. All contracts by it are to be advertised in the Gazette for twenty days. But are there no *secret* contracts necessary in a Government so situated as ours? And are such to be *publicly* transacted? Are sudden and unexpected contracts never wanted? Will such admit of twenty days delay? These were objections which ought to have the highest weight with their Lordships.

Lord *Coventry* deduced a proof of the fundamental suspicion on which the bill was founded, observing that we were all in some degree biassed by interest; and that it conveyed no imputation against any set of men to include them all in a general charge. He had not enquired how the gentlemen in question gave their voice in Parliament; for however they might vote, it made no alteration with him; his idea still remained the same, that interest always had an influence upon the mind, and a few accidental exceptions could not affect the general proposition. He remembered a short time ago when a motion was introduced into that House, against which no reasonable objection could be made, the main argument insisted upon by Administration was, that "the House of Commons will be offended if we interfere with them, and what would be the consequence at this time of such a dissention!"—Circumstances now remained exactly the same. How was it then that this argument had lost its weight? They were not afraid of any such speculative battle at present, but had assumed courage enough to oppose the other House in a point in which they were more nearly and importantly interested. If there were no other arguments in favour of the bill but that it showed a disposition in the House to listen to the voice of the people, that alone should be sufficient. It was the universal sentiment, that the influence of the Crown was increasing—this was one fair and constitutional method of retrenching it, and as a compliment to the wishes of the kingdom, ought to be acquiesced in.

Lord *Hillsborough* examined the bill in three points of view—First, as to its object—Second, as to its propriety—And, thirdly, as to its justice. There was this great objection in his opinion against the first, that the means proposed by it were totally inadequate to the end. The end aimed at was to diminish the influence of the Crown. The means by which this was to be effected was by removing contractors from Parliament. He had many reasons for thinking the end alluded to not attainable by the medium in question. In the first place, he could not believe that gentlemen who had that degree of concern in the interests of their country, which contractors from their fortune must possess, were likely to be warped from their integrity by any consideration. It was an ungenerous supposition. For what was to be got by such a practice? At best, only a paltry addition to a fortune already sufficiently ample. What was to be lost by it? Affection, honour, and character. There was no comparison between the gain and the loss, and prudence would keep a man from such meanness, if every consideration failed. On this account the bill would not produce any material diminution of influence. The appearance, indeed, of such a bill in that House was itself the strongest reason against the principle of it; for if the influence had been in any respect equal to the representation, it never could have passed the Lower Assembly. But the bill was said to speak the language of the people. He begged to remind the House of the rank they held in the Legislature. They formed the medium between the two extremes, and it was their duty to keep these extremes in equilibrio. The people were at this time stimulated by a kind of madness for virtue and patriotism. They seemed to feel an enthusiasm on these subjects, which, tho' he did not undertake to reprobate, he was convinced ought to be restrained. The bill was the first display of this spirit in that House, and constitutional correction ought to commence with it. His Lordship further observed, that it was not in the power of the Legislator to bring about any effectual exclusion of contractors. The brother or the friend would have the contract, and the contractor still be in the Parliament; so that instead of one fraud, (if there were any) a complication of fraud would be introduced, and a deception and duplicity at present unknown. The bill was improper in another respect, contracts subsequent to its passing, would not be so well executed as before; for Ministers would be compelled to take the highest bidder, and it would very frequently happen that these would consist of men who either might turn out unequal to the execution of the agreement, or improper to be trusted. As to the justice of the bill, which was the last view in which he would consider it, very little was necessary to be said. To punish without enquiry, was too gross a violation of justice to demand a comment.

Duke of *Grafton* contended, that as the bill went to the appointment of members in the other Assembly, which Assembly was the most competent to form a judgment on the subject, in reason, therefore, as well as delicacy, their decision ought not to be interfered with: So supreme, he said, he looked upon the Lower House to be, in matters of this nature, that though he did not approve of their conduct in a late transaction (the expulsion of Mr Wilkes) yet he did not know that there was any appeal from their decision.

Lord *Bathurst* said, the noble Duke did not discriminate between the competency of judging upon Members newly elected, and the right of expelling received ones. The one was an undoubted and exclusive right in the Commons, the other a great national point; and, therefore, an object for the united parts of the Legislator. The propositions on which the question resolved itself were simply these—either contractors shall not be men of fortune, or the bill must be rejected; which of these alternatives was the best he would leave the world to determine.

Lord *Derby* spoke next, and insisted on the necessity of attending to the voice of the people.

Lord *Shelburne* gave an entertaining description of the life and adventures of a contractor, from his corrupting a borough to his being corrupted by the Minister.

The *Lord Chancellor* ridiculed the absurdity of the conclusion, that contractors are bad men, therefore to be driven from Parliament.—If you know them to be such, said he, why content yourself with so small a punishment; let them be treated with the severity due to their crimes. If, on the contrary, you cannot prove them to be bad men, why punish them at all?

Lord *Camden* repeated most of the arguments which had been delivered by the speakers for the bill, with the most forcible additions; he particularly dwelt on the nature of the human mind, declaring that he appealed to the breast of every noble Lord, and he required no better witness on the occasion, whether interest did not influence the heart, so as to bias the judgment. The profits of contracts were so immense, certainly that were he in a situation to be benefited by them, he would not venture to trust himself, though he believed he possessed as much honesty as any man in the House. He concluded with expressing his astonishment at the memorial from Russia, in which, contrary to the established laws of nations, the Empress insisted upon free ships and free goods; he pointed out how injurious it must prove to this country, if neutral vessels were permitted to supply our enemies under blockade, with every thing they might want; and remarked that the Queen of the seas was now deposed, the Empress had taken possession of her throne.

Lord Mansfield observed, that when any new law was proposed, particular regard should be had that nothing should operate to establish it but what was admitted upon proof; before they could decide, therefore, upon the present bill, it should have been made a clear fact, that the abuses alledged had taken place. No such proofs, however, had existed—no abuses had been legally established—no impeachment of the supposed offender had appeared—and if there had, the laws at present in existence were amply sufficient to punish fraudulent dealings.

The *Duke of Richmond* said, the circumstance of the laws against frauds in contracts, appeared to him to have a different tendency from what his Lordship apprehended. Instead of being used as a terror to produce equitable proceedings, they might be employed as an engine to intimidate the Contractor into compliance with any measure the minister desired to promote. The petitions of the people deserved the utmost attention. The present posture of public affairs required their cries should not be neglected. The House of Commons had thought proper to declare that the influence of the Crown has increased, is increasing, and ought to be diminished. The bill before their Lordships tended to gratify the wishes of the whole kingdom. If the minister had a better method of effecting this purpose, he should disclose it; if he had not, and endeavoured to obstruct the progress of measures which bore such a tendency, he was a very bad man. It was objected to this bill, that if no member of Parliament was to be engaged in a contract, the necessary business of Government would be left undone. But was it impossible, in this commercial country, to find merchants out of Parliament, not sufficiently respectable for that purpose? He concluded with observing, that if the bill was rejected, the people would see how little attention was paid to their desires, and he trembled when he thought of the consequences that might arise.

The question being then put, there appeared for the commitment 41, against it 60.

Extract of a letter from the Hague, April 10.

"We hear that the Deputies of the province of Overyssel have delivered their opinion to the States General relative to the answer to be given to Sir Joseph Yorke's two Memorials of last year, reclaiming the succours stipulated by treaty; in which they set forth, that having particularly deliberated upon them and the treaties alluded to, as well as the obligations subsisting between the two nations, and having particularly considered the present situation of the Republic, both with regard to its own preservation, rights, and possessions, as with regard to the provinces actually at war, they are of opinion that an answer might be given to Sir Joseph Yorke's two Memorials something to the following purport: "That (for reasons fully particularised in the opinion) the present circumstances indispensibly oblige their High Mightinesses, at this time more than ever, to have a watchful eye to their own preservation and defence, and to use every means in their power to keep off as much as possible all disagreeable consequences, and therefore must beg his Majesty not to take it amiss of their High Mightinesses, if, in their present situation, when the least diminution of their forces would be dangerous, they think themselves authorised to be excused furnishing those succours required by his Majesty, which he otherwise might be justified in requiring by virtue of some arrangements, which it is at present unnecessary to apply; and, persuaded that his Majesty cannot, in the present circumstances, disapprove their conduct, hope he will no longer insist upon the furnishing the above-mentioned succours, but as a mark of that affection which his Majesty has so often expressed, leave their High Mightinesses to persist invariably in that neutrality they have held to ever since the commencement of the differences and troubles that have arisen."

Extract of a letter from Paris, April 2.

"The Russian Ambassador at this Court had a long conference with the Minister yesterday morning. Various are the conjectures concerning what passed between them. Affairs between the two Courts respecting themselves could have nothing interesting enough to demand so formal a visit. Some people here imagined that it contained overtures of mediation for a general treaty of peace."

Extract of a letter from Falmouth, arrived this morning by express.

"The Unicorn privateer of Folkstone, has sent in here the Louisa, from Bayonne to Brest, with 150 tons burthen, laden with pitch, rosin, &c. Also the Notre Dame, De Carme, from Bilboa to Bourdeaux, laden with Spanish wool and iron. She sunk a vessel laden with wine, and another laden with salt, but of little value."

The time given by Sir Joseph Yorke to the States of Holland to return an answer to his memorial expired on Tuesday last.

We hear a declaration will immediately be published by Government, dis-annulling the treaties hitherto subsisting with the United States of Holland; which, it is apprehended, will produce a war with that power.

Not a syllable of authentic information from America has yet reached the public offices; but the friends and family of the Earl of Cornwallis are not in the least anxiety on that account. The latter end of this month is as soon as the news is expected to arrive.

It is confidently reported, that some new arrangements in the law will certainly take place this term; and that the Attorney General will be appointed Chief Justice of the Common Pleas, in the room of Sir William de Grey, whose ill state of health obliges him to retire.

Mr Cheap, on a second scrutiny after the ballot at the India House on Wednesday, was declared duly elected one of the six new Directors, being found to have one vote more than Mr Vansittart.

Yesterday William Devaynes, Esq; was chosen Chairman, and Lawrence Sullivan, Esq; Deputy Chairman of the East-India Company.

EDINBURGH.

This day, the Magistrates and Town Council unanimously elected John Grieve, Esq; present Dean of Guild, to be Treasurer to the Trinity hospital, in room of John Brown, Esq; who died on Saturday last.

Died last week at Glasgow, Miss Christian Brisbane, daughter of the deceased Dr Brisbane Physician at Glasgow.

On Monday the Merchant Company unanimously returned their thanks to Mr Solicitor General, for so speedily bringing to justice the persons lately condemned to be executed for shop-breaking in Edinburgh.

The regiment of Western Fencible men are to march for Perth some time this week, there to be exercised and trained, previous to their being reviewed, which will take place in June next.

On Wednesday last the annual prize-medal given at Edinburgh by the Harveian Society, for promoting experimental enquiry in Medical Philosophy, was publicly delivered to Dr Arthur Broughton, from Bristol, for his essay on the coagulable lymph of the blood. And at the same time an eulogium was pronounced on the late Dr Alexander Monro, as the Harveian oration for the year 1780.

Last week a ship arrived at Sunderland, which had been missing since the storm on the 26th of February last, and was supposed to be lost. She had been driven upon the coast of Norway, where she got safe into port, and has brought home a cargo of raff. A vessel from Amsterdam was also driven with her in the same storm to Norway, and has likewise arrived safe.

FOR THE CALEDONIAN MERCURY.

CARD.

A. B. presents most respectful compliments to *the Ghost of Wallace*. Thinks the Country, in general, are much indebted to him for his very sensible, spirited, and well-timed Letter, inserted in last *Mercury*, and hopes the advice therein contained will immediately be followed.—A. B. however, is afraid, that it will not be the City of Edinburgh which shall set the example. He is conscious, that more than nine-tenths of the inhabitants would highly approve the measure; but it is not to be expected, for obvious reasons, that addressing will originate with the Town council of this city. He flatters himself, nevertheless, that other Cities, Counties, Burghs, and Societies, will not thereby be prevented from offering that tribute of good wishes and loyalty to their Sovereign, which the critical situation of the times renders so peculiarly necessary.

Representatives for the General Assembly.

Biggar Presbytery.—Mr Thomas Gray, Broughton; Mr Thomas Mitchel, Lamington; Mr Bryce Little, Covington; Ministers. John Dickson of Culter, Esq; Advocate, Ruling Elder.

Leith shipping.

ARRIVED,

Ships.	*Belonging to.*	*Masters.*	*Whence.*	*Cargo.*
Mally,	Montrose,	Lighton,	Montrose,	goods.
Fredrica Sophia,	Eastereazer,	Johnson,	Eastere ter,	timber.
Elisabeth,	Fredricstadt,	Christianson,	Fredericstadt,	deals.
Euphan,	Wyghorn,	Malcom,	Aberdeen,	goods.
Janet & Marg.	Carron,	Muir,	N. Berwick,	grain.

And a number of vessels in the coasting trade, with coals, &c. &c.

PRINTED COTTONS and MUSLINS.

J. NEALE and SON, at their Ware-house, Back of the City-guard, have just got to hand a large Assortment of fashionable PRINTED COTTONS and MUSLINS, for the Spring Trade; which they are now selling at very low prices: With a complete Assortment of SILK MERCERY and HABERDASHERY GOODS.

Commissions will be punctually answered.

EDINBURGH and HADDINTON.

THIS is to acquaint the the Public, That a new and neatly-fitted up CARAVAN will set out from JOHN CAMPBELL's, Back of the Cross Well, Edinburgh, at nine in the morning, every lawful day, and arrives at Mrs SMITH's, sign of the Thistle and Crown, Haddington, at twelve noon: Sets out from thence in return at three o'clock, afternoon, and arrives in Edinburgh at six in the evening. Each passenger to pay One Shilling and Sixpence.

Baggage and luggage will be taken particular care of: And as the proprietor drives the carriage himself, proper attention will be paid to all passengers who are pleased to take tickets in this Caravan.

BANK STOCK.

TO BE SOLD,

EIGHT SHARES of the Capital STOCK of the BANK of SCOTLAND.——Apply to Andrew Mackenzie writer to the signet.

Not to be repeated.

TO BE SOLD,

A FOUR WHEELED CHAISE, fashionable shape, with Harness for a pair of horses. Also a CART, with Harness for two horses.

Apply to Home and Cleghorn, Coach-makers.—Not to be repeated.

To be SOLD or LET, and entered to at Whitsunday next,

THAT large and convenient SHOP, in the south-east corner of the Parliament-Square, presently possessed by William Wood bookseller.

For particulars, apply to Professor Robert Hamilton, College, Edinburgh, the proprietor.

Not to be repeated.

ADJOURNMENT of the Sale of LANDS in Galloway.

AT the Desire of a Gentleman intending to purchase the LANDS of TANNYLAGIES, (which were advertised to be Sold by public roup at Newton-stewart, the 26th instant), the sale of these Lands is adjourned to a more distant day, which will be fixed by a future advertisement.

Proposals for private purchase will still be received by Hugh Corrie writer to the signet.

To be LET, for such a number of years as may be agreed upon, and entered to at Whitsunday 1780,

THE MANSION-HOUSE of PITCAIRLY, with Garden, Office-houses, Farm-steading, and about 150 acres of ground, all inclosed and subdivided, lying within a mile of the port of Newburgh, in the parish thereof, and shire of Fife. The house is large and commodious; the ground-storey consisting of a kitchen, scullery, laundry, servants hall, two rooms for servants, milk-house, and three vaulted cellars; and the second storey consisting of a dining-room, 30 feet by 21, drawing-room 24 by 16, and thirteen bed-rooms in that and the third storey, most of which have dressing-rooms off them, with closets and other conveniencies. The offices are new and convenient, and situated at a small distance from the house. The inclosures, which have long been in the natural possession of the proprietor, are mostly in grass, and are all in excellent order; are well watered, and have good shades. The farm-steading is at a proper distance from the house, and is very complete.

If the farm is thought too large, a smaller quantity of ground will be let along with the house.

The premisses are situated in a good neighbourhood, in the midst of a good sporting country, and near several market-towns.

The house will be let furnished or unfurnished; or, if the tacksman inclines, he may have all or any part of the furniture at a valuation.

As also to be LET, and entered to immediately, or at Martinmas 1780,

The Farm of EASTER LOMBENNY, which is of a good black soil, of large extent, and lies within a short mile of the port of Newburgh. The labouring of this farm is so far advanced, that the seed may be put in the ground as soon as the season will permit.

Proposals may be made to the proprietor, at the house of Piteairly, by Falkland, or to James Thomson writer to the signet, Edinburgh.

JUDICIAL SALE.

THERE is to be SOLD, by authority of the Court of Seſſion, upon Tueſday the 11th day of July next, betwixt the hours of four and eight o'clock afternoon, in the Parliament or New Seſſion Houſe of Edinburgh, before the Lord Ordinary on the bills,

The WHOLE SUBJECTS belonging to GEORGE CHALMERS of Pittencrieff, merchant in Edinburgh, in the Lots following, viz.

LOT I.

The Lands and Barony of PITTENCRIEFF, in the county of Fife, ſituated about twelve miles from Edinburgh, with the adjoining lands of Mounthooly, Lufcar, Dramtuthill, Clune, and Goukhall: Alſo, the mills and mill-lands of Dunfermline, with ſundry feu-duties, acres, and tenements in and about that town and abbey, with the growing timber and plantations on the foreſaid lands, excluſive of the coal and ironſtone excepting as in the next lot.

The yearly free rental of the eſtates is 1514 l. 18 s. 2⅔ d.; and the proven value and upſet-price, including that of grown wood, and above 60 acres of plantations, with building ground in and around the town of Dunfermline, and ſome old buildings and areas is L. 35269 14 6

LOT II.

The whole of the Coals and Ironſtone under the ſaid lands, and the Coals under the lands of Weſter Baldridge (excepting thoſe under and 30 fathoms round the manſion-houſe thereof, and excepting about 230 Scots acres round the houſe of Pittencrieff, and 10 acres round that of Clune, and alſo excepting the coals under the lands of Mounthooly, which belong to Robert Wellwood of Garvock, Eſqr) with all uſual privileges for working and tranſporting the coal and iron-ſtone, on payment of ſurface damages, and particularly with the power of making a main waggon-road through the lands, but reſtricted to a track, as marked upon the plan of the eſtates, and with a power to communicate the uſe of the ſaid road to the coalleries of Urquhart, Baldridge, and Balmule, in terms of an anterior contract made by Mr Chalmers and the reſpective proprietors, with an aſſignment alſo to the ſaid contract reſpecting waggon-ways, and to all other contracts and agreements he or thoſe from whom he derives right have made for coal-roads, the delivery of coals, or the communications of levels with the harbour of Bruechawen, coal-folds, ware-houſe, and other buildings: Alſo, the adjoining farm of Weſter Roſyth, containing 64 Scots acres or thereabouts, the proven rental of which farm, free of all deductions and land-tax is, 64 l. 13 s. 7 d.; together with the benefit of the tack of Windylaw, of which there are 28 years to run, and of the miniſter of Inverkeithing's glebe during his incumbency, both adjoining to Weſter Roſyth.

The proven value of this lot, and at which it is to be ſet up, is as follows, viz.

The colleries, - -	L.	5000 0 0
Farm of Weſter Roſyth, -		1422 18 10
Windylaw and glebe-leaſes, -		100 0 0
Proven value of Lot II. -	L.	6522 18 10

The colleries contain inexhauſtible quantities, and of the beſt qualities of the three great kinds of coal known in the iſland, viz. The Large open Scotch and Hartley kind, the Newcaſtle or Rich Running ſort, and the Welch or Stone kind without ſmoke, which ſell for drying malt at about double price of other coals.

The two firſt ſorts have water levels drove up to them at a very great expence, which are capable of clearing many millions of tons. In ſome of the fields there are 7 ſeams already diſcovered, from 2 to 8 feet thick, at the depth of only 30 fathoms from the ſurface, and, in the opinion of the moſt ſkilful perſons, no coals can be wrought and laid on the bank at leſs expence. The diſtance of the works from the harbour is from two and a half to four Engliſh miles, and the ground will admit of a convenient waggon-way. There is 18 feet water in ordinary ſpring tides in the harbour, and the depth may be increaſed by extending the pier, which has ſtone quarries juſt by it.

The ſurface of coal and iron-ſtone grounds, including the eſtate of Weſter Baldridge, and ſome large feus, is 1000 acres, or thereabouts.

The eſtate is all divided into regular incloſures, and generally well ſheltered with thriving wood. The manſion-houſe and adjoining lands ſituated near the old palace and abbey, command moſt agreeable and extenſive proſpects, and a winding rivulet which has ſteep-wooded banks, and many water-falls, paſſes through the park; ſo that the ſituation is beautiful beyond deſcription. The valued rent of the lands holding of the Crown is 1594 l. 2 s. 8 d. Scots; thoſe of Clune, Goukhall, and the town mills hold of ſubjects ſuperior, and the entries are low taxed. There is a right to the tithes of the whole lands, excepting a few borough acres which are valued, and the whole land-tax is uncommonly ſmall.

The eſtates contain about 1200 Scots acres, the rental was much higher a few years ago, and a good part of the lands, being in graſs and high condition, may ſoon advance again, and a conſiderable riſe may be daily expected from the building grounds in and around the populous manufacturing town (on which various new ſtreets are going on), and from the working of the collieries, and other circumſtances.

The houſe is a ſubſtantial convenient building of 10 rooms, with ſeveral bed-cloſets, and no value is put upon it, nor upon a complete and elegant ſet of new offices, pigeon-houſe, and garden-wall, which have coſt above 120 l. within theſe few years, nor upon the reſerved coal, ironſtone, and various free-ſtone quarries near the town. The upſet price of the lands and collieries are, at leaſt, fifteen thouſand pounds Sterling under what they have coſt the proprietor, including the expence of the levels and large bridge of communication, for continuing the high ſtreet of Dunfermline into the lands; of this, thoſe inclining to purchaſe may, if they pleaſe, ſee full evidence.

LOT III.

The incloſed Lands of HERMITAGE, with the tithes thereof, lying in the pariſh of South Leith, whereof two acres hold feu of the Earl of Moray, for payment of 6 d. yearly, and doubling it for an entry, and about 41 acres of the Trinity Hoſpital, for payment of 112 bolls 2 firlots 3 pecks of barley, and 3 l. 5 d Sterling, in money. The barley is payable in kind, or in the option of the vaſſal, by the ſtar-prices of Mid Lothian, at Lammas old ſtile yearly, after the reſpective crops. In aſcertaining the value, it is computed at 12 s. 6 d. a-boll, which is ſuppoſed favourable for the purchaſers, the entry, on the whole, for heirs, is taxed at 61. 5 s. only, and for ſingular ſucceſſors, at a year's feu duty. The ſuperiors alſo pay the land-tax, and all public burdens. The lands are of excellent quality, and the ſituation very pleaſant, and proper for villas and houſes on the ſides of the roads. This lot is to be expoſed in the parcels, and at the proven values, and upſet prices, and ſubject to the feu-duties following, viz.

I. The large elegant and commodious Manſion-houſe and offices, with the gardens, barren timber, and two ſmall graſs-incloſures, as poſſeſſed by the Commiſſioners of Fife, and containing about 8¼ Scots acres, with ſome ſervitude on the adjoining lots. Groſs rent 120 l. proportion of the above whole feu-duty in money and barley, valued at 12 s. 6 d. a-boll, 25 l. 12 s. 3 d. 9-12ths free rent 94 l. 7 s. 8 d. 3-12ths, which is to be ſet up at 18 years purchaſe, being the proven value, and is - - L. 1698 18 4

The houſe may be viewed on Wedneſdays and Fridays, from 12 to 2 o'clock.

N. B. The houſes, fruit, and other walls on this poſſeſſion, have coſt above 2500 l.

II. Robert Watt's Feu, conſiſting of about 3 acres, 36 falls; and on which there are ſeveral new houſes. Groſs rent 23 l. 14 s. 9 d. feu-duty as above 5 l. 1 s. 3 d 10-12ths. Free rent 18 l. 13 s. 5 d. 2-12ths, to be ſet up at 15 years purchaſe, and is - - - - 280 1 5

III. James Aliſon's late feu, a Garden, with a large new houſe thereon, containing about 4 acres 1 rood 6½ falls. Groſs rent 34 l. 10 s. 2 d. feu-duty 7 l. 7 s. 3 d. 4-12ths, free rent 27 l. 2 s 10 d. 8-12ths, to be ſet up at 15½ years purchaſe, is - - - - 420 14 9

IV. Weſt Low Park, in the proprietor's poſſeſſion, containing 4½ acres. Groſs rent 34 l. feu-duty 7 l 5 s. 1 d. 9-12ths; free rent 26 l. 14 s. 10 d. 6-12ths; to be ſet up at 18 years purchaſe, is - - - 481 7 4

Carried forward, L. 2881 1 10

Brought forward, L. 2881 1 10

N. B. There is a good deal of barren timber, from 25 to 40 years old, on this parcel, with a very copious ſpring of water in the centre of the field, thought ſufficient to ſerve an ordinary town; and there is a fruit-wall round the north and eaſt ſides of it, which, with the weſt wall and gate, have coſt above 250 l.

V. William Glover's Feu, on which houſes are built, containing 6 falls. Groſs rent 3 l. feu-duty 12 s. 9 d. 9-12ths; free rent 2 l. 7 s. 2 d. 3-12ths; to be ſet up at 20 years purchaſe, is - - - - 47 3 9

Theſe two laſt parcels are intended to be ſet up together, as the large one has a ſervitude on the other.

VI. Alexander Wallace's leaſe Feu, with various houſes thereon, one of which lets at 10 l. 10 s. containing 5 acres 3 roods 11 falls. Groſs rent 38 l. 11 s. feu duty 8 l. 4 s. 8 d. free rent 30 l 7 s. 4 d. to be ſet up at 15 years purchaſe, is 455 10 0

VII. William Finlayſon's late Feu, with two new houſes thereon, worth from 10 l. to 12 l. a-year, containing 4 acres. Groſs rent 23 l. feu-duty 4 l. 18 s. 2 d. 3-12ths; free rent 18 l. 1 s. 9 d. 9-12ths; to be ſet up at 17 years purchaſe, is 307 10 9

VIII. William Wright's Feu, a Nurſery containing 5 acres. Groſs rent 26 l. 5 s. feu-duty 5 l. 12 s. 1 d. free rent 20 l. 12 s. 11 d.; to be ſet up at 17 years purchaſe, is 350 19 7

N. B. There is a very copious ſpring in the centre of this lot.

IX. Robert Wilſon's Feu, with houſes thereon, containing 4 acres. Groſs rent 22 l. feu-duty 4 l. 13 s. 11 d. 1-12th; free rent 17 l. 6 s. 0 d. 11-12ths; to be ſet up at 16 years purchaſe, is - - - - 276 17 2

X. Peter Stephen's late Feu, and a houſe thereon (which lets at 4l.) containing 4 acres. Groſs rent 22 l. Feu-duty for two of the acres, to the Earl of Moray, 6 d. Sterling, and to the Hoſpital 4l. 13s. 5d. 1-12th; free rent 17 l. 6 s. 0 d. 11-12ths; to be ſet up at 16½ years purchaſe, is 285 10 3

A mutual high wall with Hawk Hill is the ſouth march of the two laſt feus.

Proven value of Lot Third, L. 4604 13 2

LOT IV.

The following SUBJECTS in the New Exchange of Edinburgh, all moſt ſubſtantially built and elegantly finiſhed, to be ſet up in the undermentioned parcels:

I. A DWELLING HOUSE, preſently poſſeſſed by Mr Alexander Wood, ſurgeon, containing a large kitchen with a pipe of water, and 13 rooms, with many cloſets and other conveniencies, all light and well aired. There are beſides ſeveral neat rooms in the garrets, two of them with vents. The principal ſtorey of twelve feet in height, is remarkably convenient and elegant, and has a water cloſet.

There are ſeveral convenient cellars properly fitted up, entering within the ſtair, which has a door alſo to Allan's Cloſe; together with a large ſhop in the firſt ſtorey, conſiſting of two fire rooms and a light cloſet. The rent of both 80 l.; and the proven value and upſet price L. 1000 0 0

The houſe may be ſeen on Tueſdays and Fridays, from 12 to two o'clock.

II. A large SHOP and WAREHOUSE, conſiſting of ſeveral apartments, two of them 17 feet high in the eaſt wing, poſſeſſed by Meſſ. Steuart and Stoddart, on a leaſe to Whitſunday 1781; rent 50 l.; and upſet price 660 0 0

III. TWO SHOPS, high and low, entering from the court, poſſeſſed by Mr James Clerk on a leaſe to Whitſunday 1782; rent 23 l.; upſet price 260 0 0

IV. A LAIGH SHOP or HOUSE in the ſouth-eaſt corner of the Court, poſſeſſed by Peter Mathieſon, formerly by Hugh Cameron; rent 4 l. 15 s upſet price 40 0 0

V. A LAIGH SHOP or HOUSE immediately north of the above, formerly poſſeſſed by Daniel Cameron, now by Mrs Campbell; rent 6 l. 15 s.; upſet price 60 0 0

VI. A LAIGH SHOP or HOUSE next to ditto, poſſeſſed by Peter Cumming; rent 4 l.; upſet price 40 0 0

VII. A LAIGH SHOP or HOUSE immediately adjoining to the above, poſſeſſed by Mr James Clerk; rent 4 l. upſet price 35 0 0

VIII. A LAIGH SHOP or HOUSE immediately adjoining to the above, being the northmoſt, formerly poſſeſſed by Baillie Grieve, now by Mr William Murray; rent 4 l.; upſet price 40 0 0

IX. A HIGH SHOP immediately above the preceeding, lately poſſeſſed by Mayleſtone and Company; rent 11 l.; upſet price, 105 0 0

N. B. This and the five before mentioned ſhops have all vents and back windows to Allan's Cloſe.

X. A SHOP, the firſt ſtorey entering from the paſſage into the court on the eaſt ſide, poſſeſſed by Bailie Torry; rent 8 l.; price 85 0 8

XI. A large, elegant, and convenient SHOP, containing two interſoles entering from the high ſtreet, poſſeſſed by Mr James Carfrae, upon a leaſe to Whitſunday 1784; rent 30 l.; upſet price 400 0 0

XII. A DWELLING HOUSE in the eaſt wing entering from Allan's Cloſe, conſiſting of a kitchen, a large room, and ſeveral cloſets, lately poſſeſſed by William Burnet chairman; rent 5 l.; upſet price 36 0 0

XIII. Two large VAULTS below the court of the New Exchange, entering by Allan's Cloſe, lately poſſeſſed by Charles Spalding and Mrs M'Dermaid; rent 7 l. upſet price 75 0 0

XIV. Two large VAULTS adjoining, formerly poſſeſſed by David Morton, now by Mr John Anderſon; rent 8 l. upſet price 75 0 0

Proven value of lot 4th, L. 2911 0 0

LOT V.

A TACK of the farm of Hilton, in the barony of Roſyth, and county of Fife, for 28 years after Martinmas 1779, for which there is payable, over and above the rent to the Earl of Hopetoun the proprietor, 15 l. Sterling annually to George Chalmers, by the obligation of Meſſ. Abraham Newton of Currie hill and John Newton his eldeſt ſon, poſſeſſors of the farm.

The proven value and upſet price of which is 230 l.

LOT VI.

A TACK of the lands and eſtate of Bantaſkine, lying in the pariſh of Falkirk, and ſhire of Stirling, of which there is 12 years to run after Martinmas 1779; and there is payable yearly to the ſaid George Chalmers therefor, beſides the proprietor's rent, 108l. 17s. 4d. 4-12ths. The proprietor is alſo obliged to pay to the tenant, at the expiration of the leaſe, for the incloſing and ſubdividing the whole lands, which, except a few acres round the manſion-houſe, has been all done during the currency of the tack; and alſo for a new ſteading of houſes, and a proportion of ſome plantations, as all theſe may be valued at the expiration of the ſaid leaſe. The proven value and upſet price of this tack is 650 l.

The title-deeds of the eſtates, the rentals, and plans of thoſe in Fife, with the articles and conditions of ſale, will be ſeen in the hands of Meſſ. John Callendar depute clerk of Seſſion, and William Anderſon clerk to the ſignet.

Adam Paterſon, overſeer upon the eſtates at Dunfermline, will ſhow the premiſſes in Fifeſhire; and Alexander Marr gardener on the ſouth ſide of Leith Links, thoſe at Hermitage.

NOTICE

To the Creditors of NEIL STEWART, late Tackſman at Bridge of Tilt, near Blair Athol.

THE Truſtees appointed by ſaid Neil Stewart, for behoof of his creditors, hereby GIVE NOTICE, That they are to diſpoſe, by public roup, of the whole truſt ſubjects under their management, at the term of Whitſunday firſt; and, therefore, requeſts ſaid creditors to give in notes of their debts, betwixt and ſaid term of Whitſunday, to Robert Stewart, Eſq; of Clochfoldich, John Stewart vintner at Blair Athol, William Stewart at mill of Blair, or either of them, in order to obtain payment of the dividends effeiring to their reſpective debts; with certification to ſuch as fail, that they will thereby deprive themſelves of the benefit of ſaid dividends.

A SLOOP FOR SALE.

By Authority of the Admiral of Leith.

THE Sloop JEAN AND BETSEY of Leith, with her Furniture and Apparelling, as ſhe preſently lies in the harbour of Leith, burden 70 tons, or thereby, will be Sold to the higheſt bidder, within the Court-houſe of Leith, on Monday the 24th day of April inſtant, at 12 o'clock mid-day: Upſet price 260 l. Sterling. The inventary and conditions of ſale to be ſeen in the hands of the town-clerk of Leith.

SUBJECTS in Preſtonpans.

To be SOLD by public voluntary roup, within the houſe of Mrs Dow vintner in Preſtonpans, upon Saturday the 22d of April inſt. at twelve o'clock noon,

ALL and Whole That TENEMENT of LAND, lying within the town of Preſtonpans, conſiſting of two ſtories and garrets, with the Cloſe, Brew-houſe, Store-houſe, Cellars, Stables, Hay-loft, and other office-houſes thereto belonging, all which belonged to, and are preſently poſſeſſed by William White, brewer in Preſtonpans.

The houſe conſiſts of a kitchen, two rooms and cellar on the ground floor; a kitchen, four rooms, and a cloſet on the ſecond floor, beſides garrets. The brew-houſe and other offices, at the back of ſaid tenement, are well fitted up, and very commodious. The whole ſubjects, which are in very good repair, are, at a moderate computation, worth about 15 l. of yearly rent, hold feu of the proprietor of Preſton, for payment of a trifling feu-duty of ſix ſhillings and eight pennies Scots, with a hen and two ſhear days in harveſt; and the whole, for encouragement of purchaſers, to be expoſed at a very moderate upſet price. The title deeds, which are clear, and the articles of ſale are to be ſeen in the hands of Alexander Cuningham writer, Weſt Bow, to whom any perſon intending to purchaſe may apply for particulars. William White will ſhow the ſubjects.

SALE of a HOUSE and GRASS PARKS in the neighbourhood of Edinburgh.

TO be SOLD by public roup on Wedneſday the 26th of April current, betwixt the hours of five and ſix afternoon, within the Britiſh coffeehouſe in Edinburgh, TWO GRASS PARKS or INCLOSURES of the Lands of St LEONARDS, conſiſting of 27 acres or thereby, with the teinds thereof, lying on the eaſt ſide of the road to Dalkeith, at the Gibbet toll-bar, and within a mile of the town of Edinburgh.

ALSO, A genteel commodious HOUSE of three floors, lately built on the ſouth-weſt of one of the ſaid parks, in a ſmall incloſure of about an acre of ground, partly laid out as a garden, having a well of good water, and other conveniencies without doors.

The above parks are in fine old graſs, and have not been in tillage for upwards of forty years. They are preſently under leaſe for two years after Candlemas next, at a rent of 140 l. Sterling; beſides 2 l. 5 s. 5 d. 6-12ths Sterling of feu-duty payable for two ſmall feus. The deduction of feu-duty, miniſter's ſtipend, and ſchool ſallary, amounts to 2 l. 1 s. 3 d. 4-12ths. The ſituation of the ground and houſe is beautiful with fine views. The rent may be greatly improved by granting feus for building along the ſide of the turnpike road, as well as upon both ſides of the new road, lately made from the turnpike road to the King's Park. For the encouragement of purchaſers, the upſet prices ſhall be low; and if purchaſers incline, the houſe, office-houſes, and garden, ſhall be ſold ſeparately, to be holden of the purchaſer of the parks for payment of a ſmall feu-duty, and doubling the ſame at the entry of every heir or ſingular ſucceſſor. The ſeats in the Weſt Church belonging to the ſaid ſubjects, will go to the purchaſers.

The houſe will be ſhown every lawful day by James Biſhop keeper of the Gibbet toll-bar, who keeps the keys; and the purchaſer may enter to poſſeſſion of it, with the garden, immediately after the roup.

For further particulars, apply to Mr David Ruſſel accomptant in Edinburgh, or to Colquhoun Grant writer to the ſignet, who will ſhow the title-deeds which are clear, and the articles of ſale; and to either of whom application may be made for a private bargain, any time before the day of roup.

N. B. If the Houſe, Offices, and Garden are not ſold, they will be LET, upon reaſonable terms.

TO be SOLD, by public voluntary roup, within the Exchange Coffeehouſe, Edinburgh, upon Wedneſday the 17th day of May next, between the hours of five and ſeven afternoon,

The Four-merk-land of CAMLARG and PENNYVENZIES and SLOANSTONE, with the colleries and pertinents lying in the pariſh of Dalmellington, and ſhire of Ayr.

The whole of the above lands are incloſed with a ſtone dike, except one ſide of Over Carmlarghill. The Lands of Nether Camlarg are ſubdivided with hedges, which are in a thriving condition. There is a natural wood upon the lands, of conſiderable extent, above twenty years old, and five or ſix acres of thriving planting.

The free yearly rent of the lands is 87 l. 16 s. 6 d. and the rent of the coal 48 l. payable quarterly. The tack of Camlarg and of the coal expire at Whitſunday next, when a conſiderable riſe of rent may be expected. For the encouragement of offerers, the whole will be ſet up at 2000 l.

For further particulars, apply to William Logan of Camlarg, Robert Aitken writer in Ayr, or George Home writer to the ſignet.

SALE of LANDS in FIFE,

And a PIECE of GROUND, &c. near Newhaven.

To be SOLD by public roup, within the Britiſh coffeehouſe, Edinburgh, upon Thurſday the twentieth day of July 1780, between the hours of four and ſix afternoon, by Mr Ludovick Grant accomptant in Edinburgh, as truſtee for Thomas Walker, Eſq; of Saintford, and his creditors,

THE Lands and Eſtate of SAINTFORD, lying in the pariſh of Forgan, and ſhire of Fife, pleaſantly ſituated upon the ſouth ſide of the river Tay, nearly adjoining to the public Ferry at Dundee, within ſix miles of St Andrews, and the ſame of Cupar, the county town. The whole of this eſtate conſiſts of about 773 acres, moſtly of good arable ſoil. There is a neat commodious manſion-houſe upon the lands, with ſuitable offices, in very good repair, a large well ſtocked garden, and an orchard. The purchaſer may have immediate acceſs to the manſion-houſe, offices, garden, orchard, and part of the adjacent incloſures, preſently occupied by Mr Walker.

Upon the eſtate there is a great quantity of old full grown trees, beſides very conſiderable young plantations in a thriving condition. The yearly free rent of the eſtate, after deduction of all public burdens, amounts to 340 l. 19 s. 1 d. Sterling. Part of the lands are held blench of the Crown, and entitle the proprietor to vote in the election of a member of parliament for the county; the remainder are held of a ſubject ſuperior for payment of a trifling feu-duty.

There is an heritable right to the teinds of part of the lands; the tythes of moſt of them are valued by decreets of valuation as far back as the 1637 and 1713, and the miniſter of Forgan having within theſe 40 years got a conſiderable augmentation of his ſtipend, there can no additional burden be ſuppoſed to affect the tythes for many years hence.

For the encouragement of purchaſers, this eſtate will be ſet up at 7842 l. ſterling.

As alſo, The Park and Garden, lying near the village of Newhaven, preſently poſſeſſed by James Auchenleck gardener. This piece of ground is extremely well ſituated for a villa, being in the vicinity of Edinburgh, and commanding a moſt agreeable proſpect of the Firth of Forth and the adjacent coaſts on both ſides in the counties of Lothian and Fife. The extent of the ground is about eight acres; it holds feu of the Trinity-houſe of Leith for payment of 18l. 5s. 4d. 6-12ths yearly, and is preſently let at 33 l. 7 s. 6d. Sterling; and for the encouragement of purchaſers, this piece of ground, &c. will be ſet up at 370 l. 12 s. ſterling.

The ſubjects will be ſhown by the reſpective poſſeſſors; and the particles of roup, plans of the whole lands, and the title deeds, are in the hands of Edward Bruce writer in Edinburgh, to whom, or to Mr Grant the truſtee, thoſe intending to become purchaſers, and deſiring for further information, may apply.

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